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MEXICO CRIME AND VIOLENCE PREVENTION PROGRAM (CVPP2) QUARTERLY REPORT (FEBRUARY–MARCH 2015)

APRIL 2015

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CONTENTS

CONTENTS.....	I
ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS.....	II
RESUMEN EJECUTIVO.....	III
1.0 INTRODUCTION	I
2.0 NARRATIVE REPORT ON PROJECT ACTIVITES	2
2.1 INTERMEDIATE RESULT 1: INCREASING MULTI-SECTORAL COLLABORATION IN TARGET COMMUNITIES.....	2
2.1.1 Intermediate Result 1.1: Private and public sector engagement in target communities increased	2
2.1.2 Intermediate Result 1.2: Cooperation between community and local government strengthened	4
2.1.3 Intermediate Result 1.3: Civil society ability to support vulnerable populations strengthened	5
2.1.4 Challenges and Remedies for intermediate result 1	5
2.2 INTERMEDIATE RESULT 2: STRENGTHENING GOVERNMENT OF MEXICO CAPACITY TO PREVENT CRIME AND VIOLENCE.....	6
2.2.1 Intermediate Result 2.1: GOM policies and plans for crime and violence prevention improved	6
2.2.2 Intermediate Result 2.2: GOM strategic communication and outreach on crime and prevention improved	7
2.2.3 Challenges and Remedies for intermediate result 2	7
2.3 INTERMEDIATE RESULT 3: INCREASING AT-RISK YOUTH CAPACITY TO PLAY PRODUCTIVE ROLE IN THEIR COMMUNITIES.....	8
2.3.1 Intermediate Result 3.1: Livelihood opportunities for youth increased.....	8
2.3.2 Intermediate Result 3.2: School retention among at-risk youth increased	9
2.3.3 Intermediate Result 3.3: Civic leadership among target youth increased.....	10
2.3.4 Challenges and Remedies for intermediate result 3	10

ANNEXES (SUBMITTED SEPARATELY ON A CD)

ANNEX A: FINAL REPORT OF GRANT TO UANL

ANNEX B: TRAINET CONFIRMATION

ANNEX C: DEC REPORTS

ANNEX D: FINANCIAL REPORT

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

CEMEX	<i>Cementos Mexicanos S.A.B de C.V.</i>
CPTED	Crime Prevention through Environmental Design
CSO	Civil Society Organization
CVPP	Crime and Violence Prevention Program
FICOSEC	<i>Fideicomiso para la Competitividad y Seguridad Ciudadana</i>
GBV	Gender-based Violence
GOM	Government of Mexico
IR	Intermediate Result
IRI	International Republican Institute
NGO	Nongovernmental Organization
PMP	Performance Management Plan
PRONAPRED	<i>Programa Nacional para la Prevención Social de la Violencia y la Delincuencia</i>
RFA	Request for Applications
RFP	Request for Proposals
SEGOB	<i>Secretaría de Gobernación</i>
SUBSEMUN	<i>Subsidio para la Seguridad Pública en los Municipios</i>
SUPERA	<i>Pro-Superación Familiar Neolonesa, A.C.</i>
UACH	<i>Universidad Autónoma de Chihuahua</i>
UACJ	<i>Universidad Autónoma de Ciudad Juárez</i>
UANL	<i>Universidad Autónoma de Nuevo León</i>
UNAM	<i>La Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México</i>
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
USG	United States Government
VIRAL	<i>Vinculación de Redes de Acción Local para la Transformación Nacional</i>
YSET	Youth Service Eligibility Tool

RESUMEN EJECUTIVO

El primer informe trimestral del CVPP2 documenta los avances y desafíos más destacados de la segunda fase del Programa para la Convivencia Ciudadana (PCC2) ocurridos durante el período comprendido entre el seis de febrero (fecha de firma del contrato) y el 31 de marzo de 2015. En este resumen ejecutivo se incluyen los temas más relevantes por cada Resultado Intermedio (IR1, IR2 e IR3) del Programa y la fase de arranque que caracterizó este período.

Arranque exitoso del contrato PPC2. Este período de dos meses estuvo caracterizado por el arranque de la segunda fase del proyecto al mismo tiempo que el equipo de Tetra Tech y socios de implementación completaban el cierre contractual y programático del PCC1 sin interrumpir actividades de implementación en campo. Este período de transición transcurrió exitosamente, logrando el cumplimiento de todos los entregables comprometidos de acuerdo al contrato del PCC1, al mismo tiempo que se ejecutaron actividades relativas a la primera y segunda fase del proyecto.

Como parte del arranque Tetra Tech entregó los siguientes productos para la aprobación de USAID: el plan de trabajo del proyecto, el plan de actividades de monitoreo y evaluación del programa y el plan de equidad de género. Se espera que con la revisión de USAID de los documentos entregados, se logre la aprobación de los mismos durante el próximo trimestre.

RESULTADO INTERMEDIO I (IR1)

Se inician cinco acuerdos de cooperación con organizaciones privadas y de la academia para promover la réplica de prácticas y modelos del PCC. Durante la fase de cierre del PCC1 y arranque del PCC2 se firmaron cuatro cartas de intención con organizaciones relacionadas al sector privado y un memorándum de entendimiento con la academia como resultado del trabajo realizado durante el PCC1. Entre las organizaciones socias se encuentran FICOSEC Ciudad Juárez y Chihuahua, COPARMEX Tijuana, Fundación Axtel y la Universidad Autónoma de Ciudad Juárez. El PCC también continuó explorando posibles asociaciones con el Tecnológico de Monterrey, la Fundación Carlos Slim, la Universidad Autónoma de Chihuahua, la Universidad Autónoma de Nuevo León, la Secretaría de Educación de Baja California y CEMEX para completar acuerdos durante el próximo trimestre. A través de esta cooperación el PCC facilitará la réplica de prácticas y modelos en el área de prevención social de la violencia y la delincuencia para promover la sostenibilidad de los esfuerzos del programa.

Se completa el mapeo de organizaciones de segundo piso de la sociedad civil para determinar posibles alianzas de trabajo para el fortalecimiento de OSCs. Como parte de los esfuerzos de fortalecimiento de organizaciones de la sociedad civil, el PCC identificó seis organizaciones de la sociedad civil de segundo piso con quienes iniciará conversaciones para promover alianzas que permitirán trabajar con las organizaciones que forman parte de su red de apoyo. El PCC compartirá esta información con USAID para coordinar esfuerzos y comenzar acciones concretas de fortalecimiento institucional durante el próximo trimestre. A través de esta intervención el programa busca contribuir en la generación de capacidad institucional en más de 200 organizaciones de la sociedad civil para que diseñen, implementen y evalúen intervenciones de prevención social de la violencia de manera eficiente y eficaz.

Continúan los esfuerzos de fortalecimiento de comités municipales de prevención en tres ciudades. Durante este período el PCC continuó generando avances en la consolidación del comité municipal de prevención de la violencia de Tijuana y la operación de comités similares en Guadalupe NL y Ciudad Juárez. A través de estos comités, el PCC está promoviendo estructuras de coordinación multisectorial viables que, una vez consolidadas, serán replicadas a otras ciudades del país.

RESULTADO INTERMEDIO II (IR2)

Se avanza en el establecimiento de alianzas con la academia para facilitar la replica de los programas de capacitación del PCC y generar capacidad local sostenible. El PCC ha identificado en la academia a un socio clave para promover la sostenibilidad de los esfuerzos del programa para generar capacidades institucionales en las regiones. Durante este periodo, el programa trabajó junto con USAID, SEGOB y el gobierno del estado de Chihuahua, para establecer una alianza de cooperación con la Universidad Autónoma de Ciudad Juárez con la finalidad de transferir su currículo de cursos de capacitación a la UACJ, para que ésta a su vez genere un programa de extensión educativa que fortalecerá capacidades y habilidades de funcionarios y practicantes de la sociedad civil en el área de prevención social de la violencia y la delincuencia. También, se iniciaron los primeros encuentros técnicos para diseñar el programa de capacitación y se espera transferir el diseño del programa y llevar a cabo la capacitación del equipo de docentes seleccionado por la universidad para dar la capacitación durante el próximo trimestre. El PCC replicará este modelo en al menos dos universidades adicionales en otras regiones del país durante este año de manera conjunta con USAID y SEGOB. De esta manera se pretende consolidar esta metodología para que sea replicada en más regiones y lograr generar capacidades sostenibles que contribuirán a la implementación del Programa Nacional de Prevención Social de la Violencia.

RESULTADO INTERMEDIO III (IRIII)

Se inician cuatro procesos de donación para promover la réplica de prácticas del PCC y documentar nuevos modelos. Durante este periodo, el PCC inició cuatro procesos de donaciones con las siguientes organizaciones: la Universidad Autónoma de Nuevo León para consolidar el modelo de prevención secundaria de Relaciones Familiares; REINTEGRA y Consejo Ciudadano de Chihuahua para promover un modelo de reinserción social de adolescentes en conflicto con la ley (prevención terciaria); y SUPERA para consolidar el modelo de nuevas masculinidades. En todos los casos, el PCC promoverá el desarrollo de metodologías de transferencia que permitirán asegurar la réplica de estos modelos a través de incentivos institucionales directos con las organizaciones donatarias.

Avanza la consolidación del modelo de prevención secundaria de relaciones familiares. Los resultados de la aplicación del modelo de prevención secundaria fueron dados a conocer durante este periodo, luego de la aplicación de la segunda aplicación de la herramienta YSET durante el mes de diciembre. Estos resultados demostraron que la metodología, originalmente desarrollada en Los Ángeles California y adaptada al contexto de Monterrey por el PCC y la UANL, está generando resultados promisorios. De los 57 jóvenes beneficiarios en los tres polígonos de intervención en Monterrey (Alianza, Independencia y Nuevo Almaguer) 44 se graduaron satisfactoriamente, el 98% experimentó un cambio en la reducción de factores de riesgo y el 90% de los padres encontraron cambios en las relaciones con sus hijos. Los resultados cualitativos están siendo documentados a través de informes y videos que serán diseminados durante el próximo trimestre. Este esfuerzo será replicado a través de la metodología de franquicia social directamente por la UANL, mediante alianzas con organizaciones del sector privado en Nuevo León y Chihuahua en los próximos meses, como una contribución directa del PCC para consolidar este modelo.

Avanza la implementación del modelo de prevención de violencia escolar en alianza con el comité municipal de prevención de Tijuana y el gobierno del estado de Baja California. El PCC subcontrató los servicios de la organización GESIP para continuar con la aplicación del modelo de prevención de violencia escolar iniciado durante el PCC1. Este esfuerzo que se definió en el marco del Comité Municipal de Prevención de la Violencia de Tijuana, continúa durante el PCC2 en cinco escuelas piloto del municipio de Tijuana. Durante este periodo el PCC y su socio GESIP completaron el diagnóstico de violencia en las cinco escuelas piloto y lograron sumar otros aliados importantes en este proyecto que incluyen a COPARMEX Tijuana y a la Secretaría de Educación de Baja California. Durante el próximo periodo el PCC y USAID promoverán una alianza estratégica con la Secretaría de Educación de Baja California con la finalidad de facilitar la réplica de este modelo en otras escuelas del estado.

I.0 INTRODUCTION

The United States Agency for International Development (USAID) Crime and Violence Prevention Program (CVPP) stems from the Merida Initiative, a collaborative program between the United States Government (USG) and the Government of Mexico (GOM) to improve the quality of lives and communities in cities near the United States-Mexico border and elsewhere in Mexico. When violence escalated during 2009–2010, critical voices emerged questioning the logic, efficacy, and human rights impacts premised on a security approach that was not designed to address the drivers of crime and violence, especially those that impact on youth. Conscious of the need to take a more holistic approach, Mexican and United States officials amended the Merida Agreement in “Beyond Merida,” outlining four pillars, including Pillar IV, **“to build stronger and more resilient communities that can withstand the pressures of crime and violence.”** Pillar IV complements the elements of the other three pillars that focus on citizen security.

The Crime and Violence Prevention Program II (CVPP2) addresses the overarching goal of the new USAID Mexico Country Development Strategy under Pillar IV. The approach seeks to strengthen the GOM capacity to design, implement, and monitor crime and violence prevention activities at both the federal and local levels; increase the capacity of at-risk youth to productively engage in their communities; and facilitate the replication of innovative and successful crime and violence prevention models. CVPP2 will achieve this overarching goal through three Intermediate Results (IRs): IR1, Increasing multi-sectoral collaboration in target communities; IR2, Strengthening GOM capacity to prevent crime and violence; and IR3, Increasing at-risk youth capacity to play productive roles in their communities.

The program provides technical support to plan and implement community development strategies aimed at reducing crime and violence, and providing youth with alternatives to criminal activity. Through partnerships with Mexican federal, state, and local governments and nongovernmental organizations (NGOs), CVPP2 builds on Mexican efforts to improve understanding of how to address the drivers of violence and crime at the local level. Based on this improved understanding, CVPP2 supports the GOM to refine prevention models and strategies and enable partners to scale-up activities and programs that are proven to work. Activities are targeted at the national level, as well as at the subnational level in Ciudad Juárez, Tijuana, and Monterrey.

CVPP2 is a one-year follow-on contract signed on February 6, 2015, that continues the work undertaken under CVPP1, a three-year contract that ended in March 2015. This second contract builds from the success of CVPP1, taking into account lessons learned and opportunities created during the first phase.

This document presents CVPP2’s Quarterly Report covering the time period from February 6, 2015 to March 31, 2015. The sections are organized by Work Plan Activities based on the CVPP2 Work Plan submitted by Tetra Tech on April 6, 2015.

2.0 NARRATIVE REPORT ON PROJECT ACTIVITIES

2.1 INTERMEDIATE RESULT I: INCREASING MULTI-SECTORAL COLLABORATION IN TARGET COMMUNITIES

2.1.1 INTERMEDIATE RESULT 1.1: PRIVATE AND PUBLIC SECTOR ENGAGEMENT IN TARGET COMMUNITIES INCREASED

ACTIVITY 1.1.1: STRENGTHEN AND LEVERAGE RESOURCES THROUGH THE CEMEX PARTNERSHIP AND EXPLORE ADDITIONAL OPPORTUNITIES FOR PUBLIC-PRIVATE PARTNERSHIPS

CVPP made significant progress during the closeout of CVPP1 and start-up of CVPP2, signing and formalizing agreements with several partners identified under CVPP1. The following table summarizes the partnerships that were identified under CVPP1 and will continue to be explored under CVPP2. The table also includes activities carried out during the first quarter of CVPP2 and details next steps.

Organization	Scope	CVPP2 First Quarter Activities
<i>Cementos Mexicanos S.A.B de C.V. (CEMEX)</i>	Capacity building of CEMEX's social responsibility offices, replication of CVPP's models	In March, met with CEMEX representatives to discuss plan to support the replication of CVPP models at the local level (through 12 CEMEX community centers throughout Mexico) and national level (through CEMEX corporate social responsibility offices). During the next quarter CVPP and CEMEX will finalize the plan for replicating the models.
AXTEL Foundation	Replication of Family Relations Secondary Prevention Model	CVPP signed a letter of intent with the AXTEL Foundation on March 25, 2015. During the next quarter, CVPP will meet with the Foundation to define details for replicating the Family Relations Secondary Prevention Model in the communities in which the foundation works.
<i>Fideicomiso para la Competitividad y Seguridad Ciudadana (FICOSEC) Ciudad Juarez</i>	Replication of Family Relations Secondary Prevention Model, Master Plans methodology, systematize <i>Mesas de Seguridad</i> for replication	CVPP signed letter of intent with FICOSEC Ciudad Juarez on March 19, 2015. During the next quarter, CVPP will meet with FICOSEC to define details for replicating the Family Relations Secondary Prevention Model in Ciudad Juarez.

Organization	Scope	CVPP2 First Quarter Activities
FICOSEC Chihuahua	Joint implementation of tertiary prevention model, evaluation and documentation for replication	CVPP signed letter of intent with FICOSEC Chihuahua on March 26, 2015. In April, CVPP issued an RFA for a grant to <i>Consejo Ciudadano</i> , which will be closely coordinated with FICOSEC Chihuahua (reported under activity 3.1.2).
Monterrey Tech (Government and Political Transformation School, Monterrey Campus)	Replication of CVPP's knowledge management documents and training manuals through an online platform/Tech expressed interest in March 2015 proposal/Explore having Tech develop and integrate a module on gender-based violence (GBV), its relevance to crime and violence prevention programming, and how to address it within crime and violence prevention programming within their online training materials.	CVPP and Monterrey Tech are currently discussing opportunities to collaborate on an online education module and an online learning community (reported under activity 2.1.1).
Carlos Slim Foundation	Technical review of training material developed by foundation, organization of national event, and possibly development of online tutorials for CVPP's training material	CVPP has supported the foundation by reviewing documents it developed with UNAM for a crime and violence prevention certification program. Specifically, CVPP reviewed and provided feedback on a prevention-based module to ensure that it was aligned with the National Program for the Social Prevention of Violence. During the next quarter, CVPP and the Foundation will discuss the possibility of developing an e-learning platform for prevention-based materials, including CVPP's publications.
Education Secretary of the State Government of Baja California	Jointly implement school violence prevention model and scale up	MOU with USAID pending definition in May 2015 (reported under activity 3.2.1).
COPARMEX Tijuana	Jointly implement school violence prevention model	On March 25, 2015, CVPP signed a letter of intent with COPARMEX (reported under activity 3.2.1).
<i>Universidad Autónoma de Ciudad Juárez (UACJ)</i>	Create training program to replicate CVPP's training legacy	MOU with USAID signed in February 2015 (reported under activity 2.1.2).
<i>Universidad Autónoma de Nuevo León (UANL)</i>	Consolidate application of the Family Prevention model, operation of the Guadalupe's Observatory, and likely develop training program to replicate CVPP's legacy	Issued second grant to UANL to conduct Family Relations Secondary Prevention model in same <i>polígonos</i> in Monterrey; document model to replicate it with others throughout Mexico (reported under activity 3.1).

Organization	Scope	CVPP2 First Quarter Activities
Universidad Autónoma de Chihuahua (UACH)	Develop a preventive journalism training course to replicate CVPP's journalist manual	CVPP and UACH held exploratory conversations about their collaboration in March. They will continue conversations in April and expect to sign a letter of intent in May.

2.1.2 INTERMEDIATE RESULT 1.2: COOPERATION BETWEEN COMMUNITY AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT STRENGTHENED

ACTIVITY 1.2.1: SUPPORT THE GOM IN FACILITATING THE REPLICATION OF THE INTEGRATED MUNICIPAL MANAGEMENT MODEL FOR CRIME AND VIOLENCE PREVENTION

CVPP will collaborate with IRI to promote prevention agenda through local events. At the end of March, CVPP met with IRI and agreed to collaborate and promote the crime and violence prevention agenda in upcoming events IRI will hold with candidates running in the 2015 municipal elections in Guadalupe and Monterrey. In mid-April, CVPP and IRI will sponsor an open dialogue with representatives from both municipalities, CSOs and members of the private sector, to define and discuss current issues related to prevention throughout the state, and develop an agenda of priority issues to be addressed. During the last week of April, IRI and CVPP will hold a forum to publically present the agenda developed during the open dialogue. Candidates running in both municipal elections will be invited to attend the forum and publically sign the agenda, demonstrating their commitment to addressing identified prevention-related issues.

CVPP continues consolidating the MCVPCs/Cabinets. In its first quarter, CVPP continued providing technical support to consolidate and strengthen the MCVPCs/Cabinets in the three target cities. In Tijuana, through two consultants hired under CVPP1, the MCVPC 1) developed a work plan for 2015 that will be used as a base to draft the Municipal Crime and Violence Prevention Plan and 2) prepared the first draft of a document systematizing the MCVPC experience in Tijuana, which will be used to promote the replication of the model by other local governments during the coming months. Additionally, CVPP provided technical support to the seven subcommittees, including the citizen security subcommittee that is implementing a school violence prevention strategy (further described under Activity 3.2.1). During the next quarter, CVPP will support Tijuana's MCVPC to continue consolidating the subcommittees, develop CPTED projects for approval through PRONAPRED funding, and support the approval and implementation of the Municipal Crime and Violence Prevention Plan.

In Guadalupe, CVPP provided technical support to strengthen the operation of the Cabinet and to help plan its third meeting, scheduled for mid-April. Additionally, CVPP trained members of the four subcommittees of the Cabinet in the *Jovenes Constructores* model, which members used as a base to design a project called, "*Jovenes Guadalupeños*" that will be implemented through SUBSEMUN funds and benefit up to 57 youth who are neither working nor studying. In Ciudad Juarez, the Cabinet held its third meeting, attended by more than 80 people, including the General Director of Planning from the Under Secretary of Prevention, who expressed interest in collaborating with the Cabinet to develop a citizen participation strategy for the social prevention of violence. During the next quarter, CVPP will continue providing technical support to consolidate the Cabinets in Monterrey and Ciudad Juarez, and to encourage the participation of private sector and civil society stakeholders.

Promote the replication of the MCVPCs and the Mesas de Seguridad through partnerships in process. In March, CVPP met with representatives of the Nuevo Leon State Prevention Center (the center) to discuss transferring its models, guides and systematizations to the center. The center is very interested in the transfer of CVPP's models and guides and is proposing that CVPP hold several trainings for the center's employees in their respective areas of focus (communications, at-risk youth, community health, etc.). The trainings are tentatively scheduled for May. During the next quarter, CVPP and the center will discuss the possibility of

signing a letter of intent to formalize this agreement. It is possible that there may be delays in the implementation of this activity given that CVPP's contact in the center has taken a leave of absence while she participates in the current elections.

Additionally, CVPP met with representatives from the national NGO Mexico SOS and the Ciudad Juarez *Mesa de Seguridad* to discuss providing technical support to document their methodology and to promote its replication at the national level. During the next quarter, CVPP will provide technical assistance through consultants and staff to systematize the methodology in close coordination with Mexico SOS.

2.1.3 INTERMEDIATE RESULT 1.3: CIVIL SOCIETY ABILITY TO SUPPORT VULNERABLE POPULATIONS STRENGTHENED

ACTIVITY 1.3.1: PROVIDE TAILORED TRAINING TO CSOS TO IMPROVE THEIR CAPACITY TO DELIVER CRIME AND VIOLENCE PREVENTION SERVICES TO VULNERABLE COMMUNITIES; AND PROVIDE CAPACITY-BASED TRAINING TO CSOS TO IMPROVE THEIR ORGANIZATIONAL MANAGEMENT AND SUSTAINABILITY

Initial mapping exercise completed and potential second-tier partner organizations identified. In its first quarter, CVPP carried out a mapping exercise, identifying potential second-tier prevention-focused organizations working with women, youth or children that could be interested in promoting the crime and violence agenda among their members. CVPP identified nine organizations—*Red nacional de organismos civiles de derechos humanos, Todos los derechos para todos (RedTDT)*; *Red por los derechos de la infancia en México (REDIM)*; *Alianza de Fundaciones Comunitarias de México (COMUNALLA)*; *Red Nacional de Casas de la Mujer Indígena (CAMIS)*; *Red por los derechos sexuales y reproductivos en México (DDESER Jóvenes)*; *RedEAmérica*; *Red de Radios Comunitarias de México-AMARC-MEX*; *Observatorio Ciudadano Nacional de Femicidios-OCN*; and *Instituto Nacional de Desarrollo Social (INDESOL)*. Additionally, CVPP developed selection criteria, which will be used to determine which of the nine organizations it should contact to discuss a potential partnership with at least three of them. During the next quarter, CVPP will share the results of the mapping exercise with USAID for feedback. Once CVPP has received USAID's feedback, it will contact the selected organizations and schedule a meeting to present its objectives and approach to strengthening the capacity of CSOs in the area of crime and violence prevention. By the end of May, CVPP will sign agreements with at least three of the identified organizations.

2.1.4 CHALLENGES AND REMEDIES FOR INTERMEDIATE RESULT 1

The electoral period in Nuevo Leon is adding constraints to the implementation of project activities. As discussed in previous CVPP1 reports, the election period began in March in Nuevo Leon for all municipal administrations and the state government. Most key municipal and state counterparts with whom the project works in both the municipality of Guadalupe and the state of Nuevo Leon are on leave campaigning, which is creating a relationship gap between CVPP and its counterparts. During this period, CVPP took advantage of the strong relationship that it built during the last two years with the mayor of Guadalupe and his staff as well as with the Undersecretary of Prevention of Nuevo Leon to continue planning activities. CVPP has also added activities to promote electoral agendas on crime and violence prevention in close partnership with IRI. Nevertheless, some delays in the implementation of activities are expected.

Closer coordination and communication with USAID is needed to promote public private partnerships to avoid confusion with potential partners. As USAID is actively pursuing direct partnerships with the private sector, civil society organizations and universities, there have been some communication issues with potential partners with whom CVPP is also in contact. CVPP will continue to share updated information with USAID on its potential partnerships to mitigate this situation and to avoid providing partner organizations with potentially conflicting information.

2.2 INTERMEDIATE RESULT 2: STRENGTHENING GOVERNMENT OF MEXICO CAPACITY TO PREVENT CRIME AND VIOLENCE

2.2.1 INTERMEDIATE RESULT 2.1: GOM POLICIES AND PLANS FOR CRIME AND VIOLENCE PREVENTION IMPROVED

ACTIVITY 2.1.1: SUPPORT THE GOM BY SYSTEMATIZING PROVEN BEST PRACTICES IN CRIME AND VIOLENCE PREVENTION PROGRAMMING FOR REPLICATION

Production and dissemination of knowledge management documents continues. By the end of CVPP1, CVPP had printed and converted to e-book format 20 knowledge management documents, including five guides, seven manuals and eight systematizations. CVPP and SEGOB had originally agreed that the documents would be co-branded and include logos of both parties, however, due to time constraints, SEGOB was unable to review and formally approve three models (*Estrategia de Gestion Local, Jovenes and Atencion a Victimas*), two guides (*Comite Municipal de Prevencion de la Violencia and Presupuesto Participativo*) and three systematizations of good practices. Since SEGOB was unable to review and approve these documents during the original timeframe agreed upon, its logo was not included in the final version of these documents under CVPP1. Following guidance from USAID, CVPP reached a new agreement with SEGOB to review and approve these documents by May 14th. After receiving SEGOB's final approval, CVPP will disseminate the final version of the documents with both logos.

Additionally, during the next quarter, CVPP will complete and publish eight remaining knowledge management documents that were originally anticipated to be finalized under CVPP1, but due to necessary revisions and edits, will be finalized under CVPP2.

Initial discussions with Tech of Monterrey to promote a "bank of good practices". In this quarter, CVPP met with representatives from Monterrey Tech (the Tech) to discuss collaborating to link CVPP's prevention-based models and guides with the Tech's online education module. CVPP shared its models and guides with representatives from the Tech, so they can review them and select which ones they want to include as part of their online trainings. CVPP will meet with the Tech in mid-April to discuss which models will be included and next steps for incorporating them into the online trainings. Additionally, in collaboration with CVPP, the Tech proposed developing an online learning community to share knowledge, activities, lessons learned, events and announcements. CVPP will continue discussing this idea with the Tech over the coming months.

CVPP promotes the social franchise methodology to replicate good practices. As part of its partnership with UANL, CVPP is promoting the social franchise methodology to facilitate the replication of the Family Relations Secondary Prevention Model in Monterrey and Ciudad Juarez (also described in Activity 3.1.3). CVPP is providing technical assistance to UANL to pilot this methodology, and refine concepts, protocols, procedures, and processes to ensure a smooth transfer of the model to private sector organizations that have shown interest in replicating the model. By the end of April, through technical assistance provided by CVPP, UANL will be able to present a strong proposal to potential organizations interested in replicating the model. During the next quarter, CVPP will work with UANL to complete all protocols and documents to complete this methodology and will confirm interest with the *Fundación Comunitaria de la Frontera Norte* to apply this methodology to replicate their *A Ganar* model beyond Ciudad Juarez.

ACTIVITY 2.1.2: SUPPORT THE GOM IN CONDUCTING CRIME AND VIOLENCE PREVENTION TRAINING TO KEY LOCAL AND STATE STAKEHOLDERS

CVPP partners with UACJ to develop training program. In February, USAID and UACJ signed a MOU, committing to transfer seven crime and violence prevention-based training courses from CVPP to UACJ for replication. CVPP would transfer the courses to UACJ, who would use the courses to train municipal representatives, community members and civil society organizations, thereby promoting the sustainability of

the courses and building capacity at the local level. At the end of March, CVPP met with more than 20 professors from UACJ to present a proposal for transferring the seven courses to UACJ. The proposal contains five phases: 1) initial assessment of coordination between UACJ and CVPP; 2) Development of models, materials and methodologies for the courses; 3) training of the trainers; 4) technical assistance to develop a “continuing studies” plan for the courses; and 5) implementation of the courses. UACJ is currently reviewing CVPP’s proposal and the parties will meet again in May to finalize a plan and timeframe for implementing the training program.

As described in activity 2.1.1, CVPP is exploring similar possibilities with Monterrey Tech

ACTIVITY 2.1.3: SUPPORT GOM DISSEMINATION OF CRIME AND VIOLENCE PREVENTION OBSERVATORIES GUIDELINES, PROMOTE THE CREATION OF A NATIONAL OBSERVATORY COMMITTEE, AND SUPPORT THE CREATION OF ADDITIONAL OBSERVATORIES AT THE SUBNATIONAL LEVEL

Design for observatory in the municipality of Guadalupe complete. In March, consultants hired under CVPP1 finalized the proposal for the design of the Guadalupe crime and violence prevention observatory that will be housed at UANL. Shortly thereafter, CVPP met with UANL and the municipality of Guadalupe to present the proposal, which both parties accepted. In late April, UANL and the municipality of Guadalupe will sign a partnership agreement in regard to the operation of the observatory and will begin constructing it.

2.2.2 INTERMEDIATE RESULT 2.2: GOM STRATEGIC COMMUNICATION AND OUTREACH ON CRIME AND PREVENTION IMPROVED

ACTIVITY 2.2.1: SUPPORT THE GOM’S DISSEMINATION AND REPLICATION OF THE CRIME AND VIOLENCE PREVENTION COMMUNICATION STRATEGY TO KEY LOCAL AND STATE GOVERNMENT STAKEHOLDERS THROUGH PARTNERSHIPS WITH LOCAL UNIVERSITIES

Testimonial videos on success stories on crime and violence prevention in progress. During the last weeks of March, CVPP developed three videos highlighting success stories of CVPP beneficiaries and interventions. CVPP interviewed more than 50 beneficiaries for the three videos. The videos highlight the Family Relations Secondary Prevention Model, community resilience initiatives implemented through grantees in the nine target *polígonos*, and the communication campaign, *Vivamos la Calle*. During the next quarter, CVPP will publish and disseminate the videos and will promote their incorporation into training programs that will be conducted with CVPP partners throughout the year.

2.2.3 CHALLENGES AND REMEDIES FOR INTERMEDIATE RESULT 2

The approval process for CVPP’s publications has been slow. Together with USAID, CVPP has promoted an approval protocol for publications that the project is generating to publish jointly with SEGOB. Nevertheless, SEGOB’s comments and approval of several key publications were delayed which in turn delayed the dissemination of documents. This delay may impact the replication of models and practices that CVPP is facilitating under this contract. CVPP has worked closely with USAID to ensure that fluid communication continues with SEGOB and that clear deadlines are established to complete the review and approval process.

2.3 INTERMEDIATE RESULT 3: INCREASING AT-RISK YOUTH CAPACITY TO PLAY PRODUCTIVE ROLE IN THEIR COMMUNITIES

2.3.1 INTERMEDIATE RESULT 3.1: LIVELIHOOD OPPORTUNITIES FOR YOUTH INCREASED

ACTIVITY 3.1.1: SUPPORT THE PILOTING OF NEW CRIME AND VIOLENCE PREVENTION MODELS AND FURTHER STRENGTHEN EXISTING ONES TO IDENTIFY BEST PRACTICES AND LESSONS LEARNED (ILLUSTRATIVE MODELS INCLUDE COMMUNITY HEALING, MOBILE MEDIATION, GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE AND VICTIMS' ASSISTANCE)

RFA released for second grant to SUPERA to implement CVPP's new masculinity model. In March, CVPP released an RFA to issue a grant to SUPERA to implement a second cycle of the new masculinity model. The objectives of the grant are to evaluate and document the model through a second intervention, promote sustainability by engaging private and public sector organizations to replicate the model, and disseminate its results to encourage a national replication. In mid-April, CVPP will send the grant documents to USAID for approval and expects to sign the grant with SUPERA at the beginning of May.

ACTIVITY 3.1.2: ASSESS AND SUPPORT THE PILOTING OF TERTIARY CRIME PREVENTION

Grants to REINTEGRA and Consejo Ciudadano in process. Under CVPP1, CVPP identified partnerships with FICOSEC Chihuahua and REINTEGRA in Mexico City to promote models focused on the social reintegration of adolescents through its small grant program. In March, CVPP released an RFA to issue a grant to REINTEGRA and will send the documents to USAID for approval in mid-April. CVPP expects to issue the grant to REINTEGRA at the beginning of May. In April, CVPP released an RFA to issue a grant to *Consejo Ciudadano* in Chihuahua. The grant will be closely coordinated with FICOSEC Chihuahua, with whom CVPP signed a letter of intent in March to leverage additional resources for the grant. Both grants will promote models that include the following components: develop a network of services to support the social reinsertion of adolescents into school, jobs, and a healthy life; family integration activities; education on social skills; relationship building with the justice system and other relevant government authorities; and design and application of a training program for educators promoting social reinsertion efforts of adolescents in the communities. At the end of the grants, CVPP will document the models for future replication.

Support provided to SEGOB to strengthen its tertiary prevention agenda. Under CVPP1, CVPP supported a SEGOB-led working group to promote national guidelines to launch tertiary prevention efforts through federal funding. During this quarter, CVPP held preliminary discussions with SEGOB about continuing this approach to complete national guidelines to design, implement, and evaluate tertiary prevention projects. During the next quarter, USAID, SEGOB and CVPP will meet to continue the discussions and by May 2015, CVPP will submit a proposal for additional collaborative activities to USAID for approval.

ACTIVITY 3.1.3: SUPPORT THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE YOUTH SERVICES ELIGIBILITY TOOL (YSET) DIAGNOSTIC TOOL AND RELATED SECONDARY PREVENTION MODEL

Grant awarded to UANL for Phase II of the Family Relations Secondary Prevention Model. At the end of March, CVPP received USAID approval to issue a grant to UANL to implement Phase II of the Family Relations Secondary Prevention Model. Phase II will provide continued support to Phase I beneficiaries and will serve a new group of youth beneficiaries identified by implementing the YSET-MA tool. Additionally, under Phase II, CVPP and UANL will develop a transference model (further described under activity 2.1.1) to enable the replication of the model at the national level.

Results of the Phase I of the Family Relations Secondary Prevention Model reported. At the end of February, UANL finalized a report detailing the results of Phase I of the Family Relations Secondary Prevention Model.

Results showed that of the 57 youths who participated in the model, 98% experienced a reduction in the presence of/intensity of identified risk factors; 90% of parents observed positive changes in their children; 88% of parents participated in the model; and the model had a 95% retention rate among participating youths. These results will be used by UANL to establish a baseline and a set of indicators to assess the impact of the model in the medium and long-terms. The final report of the CVPP1 grant is included as Annex A.

Support to UANL to develop partnerships to replicate the model. Under CVPP1, CVPP identified several potential partners interested in replicating the Family Relations Secondary Prevention Model, including the following: the Axtel Foundation, which is interested in applying the model in the communities in which their projects are located; FICOSEC Ciudad Juarez, which will work with CVPP to identify an organization to implement the model with FICOSEC's funding; and CEMEX's Corporate Social Responsibility Office, which is interested in replicating the model in several of its locations throughout Mexico. At the end of March, CVPP signed letters of intent with both the Axtel Foundation and FISCOSEC Ciudad Juarez, committing to work together to replicate the model in the coming months. During the next quarter, CVPP will continue discussions with CEMEX to agree upon next steps to replicate the model and sign a letter of intent.

As reported under activity 2.1.1, following the social franchise methodology, CVPP is providing technical assistance to UANL to develop a strong proposal to present the model to potential organizations interested in replicating it.

2.3.2 INTERMEDIATE RESULT 3.2: SCHOOL RETENTION AMONG AT-RISK YOUTH INCREASED

ACTIVITY 3.2.1: SUPPORT THE PILOTING OF NEW CRIME AND VIOLENCE PREVENTION MODELS AND FURTHER STRENGTHEN EXISTING ONES TO IDENTIFY ADDITIONAL BEST PRACTICES AND LESSONS LEARNED THROUGH SCHOOL-CENTERED PREVENTION APPROACHES AND EMPLOYABILITY

Collaboration with COPARMEX in process. Under CVPP1, CVPP signed a letter of intent with COPARMEX, agreeing to collaborate to prevent school violence in the following ways: 1) promote the institutional strengthening of schools to build capacity to design, implement and evaluate programs and strategies to prevent school violence; 2) promote COPARMEX's program "*Compromiso de 100*" in the schools in which CVPP will implement its school violence prevention strategy; and 3) promote CVPP's school violence prevention strategy and encourage the participation of additional actors. CVPP will meet with COPARMEX in mid-April to develop the Annex A of the Letter of Intent that will provide more detail about this collaboration which will be implemented during the next months.

CVPP implements school violence prevention pilot model. In February, the MCVPC's working group for school violence prevention (the group), comprised of 14 members from various municipal institutions and civil society organizations, finalized its strategy for preventing school violence in Tijuana. For six months, the group worked closely with a consultant hired by CVPP1 (Andrea Barrios) and various municipal and federal government institutions, and civil society organizations, to develop the strategy. In March, CVPP signed a subcontract with consulting organization, GESIP (Andrea Barrios is a co-founder), to implement the strategy and pilot a school violence prevention model in five schools in Tijuana (two state schools and three municipal schools). The model includes providing psychological and legal support to victims of school violence and will be piloted from March through December 2015.

After selecting the schools in which to pilot the model, the group and GESIP formed committees in each school to promote and support the successful implementation of the model. The committees include representatives of the school administration and teaching staff, school counselors and parents of students. The five committees designed and implemented diagnostics in each school to better understand the context of violence and adapt the model accordingly. The diagnostic contained two parts—1) an initial survey to capture information regarding the type, frequency and perception of school violence (this information will also be used as a baseline to measure the impact of the pilot model, once complete); and 2) a participatory diagnostic to identify and explain school violence problems impacting students. More than 800 people

participated in the surveys and 240 participated in the participatory diagnostics, including students, teachers, directors and parents. During the next quarter, GESIP and the group will review the results of the diagnostics and using the results, develop an action plan of issues to be addressed in each school.

CVPP discusses opportunities to collaborate with the Secretary of Education from Baja California. In late February, CVPP met with the Secretary of Education and Well-Being from the State of Baja California (the Secretary) to present its school violence prevention strategy. As part of the strategy, CVPP will implement a pilot model to address school violence in two state schools. The presentation was well-received by the Secretary, who requested that CVPP expand the pilot model to additional state schools and proposed allocating its own resources to support such expansion. CVPP will meet with staff from the Secretary again in April to continue discussing opportunities for collaboration. Additionally, the Secretary and USAID are discussing the possibility of signing an MOU in May to promote collaboration between the two entities beyond the life of CVPP.

2.3.3 INTERMEDIATE RESULT 3.3: CIVIC LEADERSHIP AMONG TARGET YOUTH INCREASED

ACTIVITY 3.3.1: PROVIDE TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE TO IMPROVE OUTREACH AND STRENGTHEN THE SUSTAINABILITY OF THE VIRAL NETWORK

RFP released for subcontractor to provide assistance to the online platform for VIRAL. This activity was originally planned under CVPP1, however, due to time constraints and difficulty in finding an organization to provide the technical assistance, CVPP decided to move this activity to CVPP2. CVPP will release an RFP to potential organizations in mid-April and expects to sign the subcontract in mid-May.

2.3.4 CHALLENGES AND REMEDIES FOR INTERMEDIATE RESULT

Delays in the design of tertiary prevention support activities with the GOM. CVPP has established direct communication with key offices of the Undersecretary of Prevention to design activities under CVPP2 to support the GOM in the implementation of its strategy in the area of tertiary prevention. However, CVPP is still waiting for guidance from USAID on what activities it can implement based on conversations held between USAID and SEGOB. This guidance will help to plan and budget activities for this year and respond to specific expectations of the Undersecretary staff.

2.3.5 START-UP ACTIVITIES

During this quarter, CVPP completed the start-up of CVPP2 while closing CVPP1 without interruption of activities. CVPP completed a seamless transition between the two contracts. On April 6th and 7th, CVPP delivered the following documents to USAID for review and approval: Work Plan, Gender Equity Plan, and Activity Monitoring and Evaluation Plan. Additionally, by the end of March, CVPP had executed all required administrative transactions to continue its operation under CVPP2 in the following areas: office rent, employee contracts, consultant agreements, and procurement of goods.

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